The Chicago Tribune.

VOL. 24. CHICAGO, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1870. NO. 150.

WASHINGTON.

The Miami Indian Land Troubles.

Suspension of the Order for the Removal of the Settlers.

Statistics of the Commerce of Hayti and San Domingo with the United States.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE MIAMI INDIAN LANDS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—The order for the ejectment of settlers on the Miami Indian reservation, Kansas, was suspended to-day by order of the President. It seems that all these settlers went upon the lands without objection from the tribes, expecting to pay the government rates, under the treaty, whenever the President should direct their sale. There are about 1,000 persons on the reservation, some of whom have had their farms under cultivation for twelve years. A lot of adventurers ingratiated themselves into favor with the tribe, and secretly obtained titles to the tracts settled upon, and, in some way not yet explained, an order was obtained from the President directing notices to proceed to the lands in question and drive all these families off. The work of ejectment was to have been begun to-day. The settlers yesterday telegraphed to Senator Ross, asking him to interfere. He had, however, on learning of the issuance of the order, called at once on the President and asked that the order be suspended. The President, however, could not hear the case till to-day, when, after Senator Ross had explained it, the following order was telegraphed from the War Department to General Pope, at Fort Leavenworth:

"In consequence of the suffering which would be caused, you may suspend the movement of the squatters from the Miami lands until the weather is suitable; but you will station troops to protect these Indians against depredations from the settlers."

It is fortunate for the settlers that Senator Ross was at his post and insisted upon the hearing of the case. His intention now is to secure such legislation upon the assembling of Congress as will afford a chance of full investigation into the equities of the case.

THE COMMERCE OF HAYTI AND SAN DOMINGO.

The following are the statistics of the commerce of Hayti and San Domingo with the United States, as shown at the Bureau of Statistics of the Treasury Department in 1868. The imports of San Domingo from the United States amounted to $83,[illegible]. The exports to the United States were $84,118. The re-exports were $8,991. In 1869 the imports of both Hayti and San Domingo from the United States amounted to but $729,[illegible]. The exports to the United States amounted to $1,[illegible], and the re-exports to $133,[illegible]. The chief ports of the United States engaged in commerce with the island are New York, Boston, and Nantucket.

A PECULIAR CASE

has been pending in the Patent Office for some time, which, after engaging particular attention, was finally adversely decided upon to-day by Acting Commissioner Duncan. It appears that, in 1856, John B. Read invented an ordnance projectile of great destructive powers, for which he procured a patent in the same year. He realized handsomely on his invention until 1861, when he went South to join the Confederacy. Here he got his letters patent countersigned at the Confederate Patent Office, so as to secure immunity from infringement within the limits of Jeff. Davis' domain. His projectiles were used largely by the Confederate armies, and since the war he has applied for [illegible] an extension [illegible]. Negative replies to all applications, [illegible] were given at various times, but now, as Read inquires as to the truth of the report circulated that he has been refused an extension on account of his services in the Confederacy, the acting Commissioner replies that that is just the reason exactly, and closes the case by an adverse decision.

THE BRIDGE QUESTION.

Railroad men interested in lines crossing the Ohio River are already organizing to prevent legislation by Congress, either changing the bridges now in process of construction, or complying with the recommendations for a general law made by the Board of Army Engineers in their late report.

LATE MAILS.

Portions of the Western mails were half a day behind again, both yesterday and to-day.

[To the Associated Press.]

IN MEMORIAM.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—Owing to the death of Mrs. Belknap, and in order to show proper respect to her memory, there will be no public reception at the Executive Mansion on Monday, nor will the families of members of the Cabinet keep open houses on that day.

INCREASE OF THE COLORED POPULATION.

It appears from the returns made at the census office that the colored population in 1870 in 1,[illegible] counties, is 1,[illegible]. In the year 1860 the colored population in the same counties was 1,[illegible]. The gain is a little over [illegible] per cent, and [illegible] will be included, the total gain would be less than 3 per cent.

THE FISHERY QUESTION.

The government had intended to have General Schenck bring the fishery question before the English Cabinet immediately upon his arrival in London, but the announcement that the British Government had sent Sir John Rose, of Canada, to Washington for this purpose, has somewhat changed the programme, and no action will be taken on our part until the views of Rose have been ascertained. He is expected here before General Schenck sails for Europe.

DEFAULTING PAYMASTERS.

Naval Paymaster [illegible] Washington, Marcy, Lockwood and Green [illegible]

[illegible]

THE INDIAN FRAUDS.

Commissioner Parker, of the Indian Bureau, is charged by Welsh, of Philadelphia, with various misappropriations of funds in his charge. Before adjournment the House Appropriation Committee appointed a sub-committee to investigate the charges relative to corrupt practices discovered in contracts and other contracts, and the subcommittee began their investigations with developments relating to the operations of the Indian ring. They promise to be quite interesting.

COMMERCIAL IMPROVEMENTS.

The Committee on Commerce will bear arguments in favor of different river and harbor improvements soon after the reassembling of Congress.

PAY TO CENSUS MARSHALS.

The Assistant Marshals of the New York census will receive double pay, there being authority for such payment under a law passed in 1862. General Walker, Superintendent of the Census, and Judge Barron, of the Fifth Auditor's Office, were in consultation on the subject yesterday.

PERSONAL.

Colonel Dayton, one of the staff officers of General Sherman, has resigned, to enter into private business in his native State, Ohio. Colonel Dayton did not propose to retire before 1871, but in view of the many changes to be made by the new Army law, he retired a year earlier so as to give some of the unassigned officers a chance.

SURRATT'S TROUBLES.

John Surratt advertised to repeat his lecture in this city to-night, but was persuaded during the day to abandon his intention, in consequence of a letter from Mayor Emery, stating that he (the Mayor) had learned from various sources that there was great opposition to him (Surratt) lecturing here. The Mayor, fearing that the presence of Surratt on the platform might cause trouble, officially advised him to withdraw his appointment to lecture. It is stated that a large number of persons had determined, in any event, to prevent the lecture being delivered.

INDIANA.

Indianapolis City Statistics—The Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railway Case.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 30.—[illegible]

The Jenks Murder Case at LaGrange—The Prisoner Convicted, and Sentenced to Prison for Life.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Dec. 30.—At midnight, last night, the jury in the Jenks murder trial, at LaGrange, brought in a verdict of guilty, and sentenced the prisoner to the Penitentiary for life.

Bridge Destruction and Loss of Life at Franklin, Pa.

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 30.—[illegible]

ILLINOIS.

Insurance Statistics from the State Auditor's Report—Printed Proceedings of the Late Constitutional Convention—Arrival of Legislators in Springfield.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 30.—From the advanced sheets of the Auditor's report of the business done in the Insurance Department of the State, [illegible]

Post Office Appointment—Personal—The Alexander Farm—Pork Packing at Jacksonville.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JACKSONVILLE, Dec. 30.—[illegible]

Family Jar at LaSalle—Ottawa Desires the Location of the State Fair—Railroad Items.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Dec. 30.—A man named John Boyle, living at LaSalle, attempted, it is alleged, to shoot his wife on Wednesday last. He was arrested and brought to Ottawa to-day. [illegible]

Rumor Contradicted—Candidate for the Senate Clerkship.

SPRINGFIELD, Dec. 30.—Governor Palmer says the report stating that he is about to call a special election for Congressman-at-Large has no foundation in fact; that he has made no such statement to any one, and that he does not intend to call such an election. The Governor authorizes this statement to be made.

Mr O. B. Knickerbocker, the senior editor of the Aurora Beacon, is announced as a candidate for Clerk of the Illinois State Senate.

WISCONSIN.

Important Action Taken by the Convention of County School Superintendents at Madison.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Dec. 30.—The County Superintendents' Convention adjourned last evening. The most important action was the adoption of resolutions in favor of amending the school law so as to fix the school month at four weeks of five days each; to allow counties of more than 15,000 inhabitants to appropriate $500 for an Assistant Superintendent of Schools if deemed necessary; memorializing the Legislature to appropriate $5,000 to aid in the work of normal institutes, for periods of not less than four weeks, and requesting the Normal School Regents to appropriate $5,000 for normal school work the coming year; recognizing the Journal of Education as a powerful auxiliary to the educational work, and recommending the Legislature to authorize the sending of one copy to each school district; recognizing in Superintendent Fallows an able and efficient laborer, and pledging him a hearty co-operation.

A resolution in favor of making third grade teachers' certificates good for one year, second for two years, and the first for three years, was adopted. [illegible]

The Committee on Township System reported against making it obligatory, and after discussion it was adopted.

There was a very pleasant social gathering of those present at the Educational Convention and Professors of the State University at Governor Fairchild's last evening, where they were entertained with graceful hospitality.

GEORGIA.

Result of the Recent Election—Three Republican Congressmen Certainly Elected—The Legislature Largely Democratic.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—The Tribune's Atlanta (Ga.) special says that returns enough are received to warrant him in saying that three Republican Congressmen are elected to the Forty-second and Forty-third Congresses from the Second, Third and Fourth Districts. [illegible]

"The Legislature just elected will be largely Democratic, but the Legislature does not, according to Republican opinion in this State, elect United States Senators, that question having already been decided by the last Legislature. The new Legislature does not assemble until November next.

"Republicans here are not ready to believe that Congress will refuse the admission of their Senators whose terms commence on the 4th of March next. Should Congress admit the Senators elected by the last Legislature, it would give the Republican party a strong foothold, as it would give the Republican party a strong footing, at least, in Georgia, on which to rally from their late defeat."

MINNESOTA.

Important Purchase Made by the Northern Pacific Railroad.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Dec. 30.—The Directors of the Northern Pacific Railroad have concluded negotiations with the Lake Superior & Mississippi Railroad for the purchase of a half interest in that portion of the latter's road extending from Duluth to the Northern Pacific Railroad Junction. [illegible]

OHIO.

Preliminary Examination in the Myers Murder Case at Hamilton—Business of the Cincinnati Post Office—Revenue and Other Statistics—Correction.

CINCINNATI, O., Dec. 30.—[illegible]

Rumored Failure.

BOSTON, Dec. 30.—The prominent subject of conversation to-day on State street is the rumored failure of Oakes Ames, a member of Congress, and one of the foremost in the direction of the Union Pacific Railway. [illegible]

Telegraphic Summary.

[illegible]

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, Dec. 30—11:10 a. m.—Consols, [illegible]

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 30—[illegible]

Breadstuffs and provisions unchanged.

CHINA.

The Tien Tsin Massacre — Letter from the French Embassador—Chinese Official Explanation of the Event—Offer of Indemnity and Apology.

The Shanghai Courier of November 8 contains a communication from Count Rochechouart, the French Embassador, to the French officials, on the action of the Chinese Government regarding the Tien-Tsin massacre. In this document the Count says:

"I have the honor of making known, for your special information, the list of terms which the Chinese Government has decided upon offering to the French Government in regard to the Tien-Tsin massacre. [illegible]

FOREIGN.

[illegible]

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Dec. 30.—The land lines between London and the cable are working badly, owing to heavy snow.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 30.—Official figures show that the stock of cotton has heretofore been largely overestimated.

[illegible]

DENMARK.

COPENHAGEN, Dec. 30.—The harbor of Copenhagen is blockaded with ice.

SERVIA.

BUCHAREST, Dec. 30.—A new Servian Ministry has been formed, with Prince Ghika at the head.

GERMANY.

LONDON, Dec. 30.—Despatches from Stuttgart and Darmstadt announce the ratification of the federal treaties by the Chambers of Wurtemberg and Hesse.

BERLIN, Dec. 30.—The Federal treaties with Baden, Hesse and Wurtemberg have been ratified. The Upper Chamber of the Bavarian Diet passed the treaty by a nearly unanimous vote.

RUSSIA.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—[illegible]

ITALY.

ROME, Dec. 30.—An overflow of the Tiber has flooded half the city, and occasioned a vast amount of damage.

WEST INDIES.

HAVANA, Dec. 30.—Advices from Santiago de Cuba, dated [illegible], state that on the [illegible], 300 insurgents, including forty negresses, armed with cutlasses, sacked and burned Socapa, a fishing village, distant five miles from that city, opposite the Moro fortress, at the mouth of the harbor. [illegible]

The rebel President Cespedes was recently in the jurisdiction of Santiago.

A brig had arrived at Santiago, bringing the report that the filibuster steamer Hornet had passed Jungua on the 15th inst., followed three hours later by a British steamer. It is now rumored here (Havana) that the Hornet has entered the Bay of Nipe, and landed her expedition.

NEW YORK.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—The money market was quiet to-day at 7 per cent currency to ¼ per cent gold, and in some cases 1-16 per cent for carrying stocks, but closed at 7 per cent currency.

GOVERNMENTS.

The Government bond market was strong. Central Pacific were active and advanced, closing firm at [illegible].

GOLD.

The gold market was dull and steady throughout the day, opening at 110⅝ and closing at 110¾. The rates paid for carrying were 7 per cent gold, [illegible] and 1-16 per cent. After the board adjourned the quotations were 110¾ at the close.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was dull. Prime bankers' sixty day sterling bills are quoted at 109, and sight, 109½.

THE AMES FAILURE.

The failure of the prominent Boston director in the Union Pacific Railroad Company, reported in these despatches yesterday, was confirmed today. The liabilities are stated at about $5,000,000, with assets estimated at $10,000,000. An extension of six and twelve months is likely to be granted.

STOCKS.

The stock market was strong and advanced, especially in Northwestern and Rock Island. The Union Pacific securities also advanced from purchases of a Boston pool with $100,000 subscribed cash. [illegible]

DRY GOODS.

Business with importers of dry goods is at a standstill, and the jobbers are occupied only with a few orders and buyers for immediate wants. Some failures have taken place this week, which created some uneasiness, and unsettled matters. The retail trade of the city is not as active as expected.

FLOUR.

The market for the common and medium grades of State and Western flour was quiet and unchanged. There were rumors of an advance in Liverpool, upon which holders were very strong, but the demand was limited for all grades, and no quotable variation in prices can be noted at the close. The war news, which many regarded as indicating the early capitulation of Paris, rather strengthened the tone of the market, but without leading to business.

WHEAT.

The wheat market was unsettled. Holders at the opening asked a material advance to correspond with the higher quotations received from Liverpool, but there did not appear to be any special demand, and holders, in their anxiety to realize, gave way a little.

[To the Associated Press.]

TERRIBLE EXPLOSION.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—A terrific explosion, causing the death of three men, occurred last night in the iron foundry of Miller N. Defore, Brooklyn. The water in the boiler being allowed to go too low was the cause of the explosion. The engineer and fireman were instantly killed, and the dead body of a painter, employed about the building, was picked up this morning in Bushwick Creek, 300 feet distant from the scene of the disaster.

MISSING STEAMER.

The new Cunard steamer Parthia, now on her first trip, with a very large mail on board, is nearly fourteen days out. She was due last Tuesday.

THE KETCHUM DEFALCATION.

About fifteen bills of complaint have been filed with the Clerk of the United States Circuit Court in suits against former members of the firm of Morris, Ketchum & Co., by various banking concerns and persons for the recovery of certain sums of money, and the value of certain securities deposited with the defendants by plaintiffs previous to their failure on account of the noted defalcation of Edgar B. Ketchum, one of the firm in 1865. The aggregate amount sought to be recovered is estimated at upward of $600,000.

FIRE ESCAPES ON HOTELS.

Orders were issued yesterday by Superintendent McGregor, of the Department of Buildings, for the survey of all hotels in the city, preparatory to requiring them to place fire escapes upon their buildings. The Grand, Central, Fifth Avenue, Hoffman House, and French's Hotel were ordered to be inspected yesterday. [illegible]

A CHALLENGE.

It is stated that Charles A. Dana has been challenged to mortal combat by Colonel James B. Mix, an ex-army officer, and writer for the press, for abusing Mix, in the columns of the Sun, as a common blackguard, drunkard, liar, and thief. [illegible]

CHESS CONGRESS.

The Chess Congress Committee has sent to the Secretaries of all chess clubs in the country, asking aid and assistance in furthering the scheme of a grand International Chess Congress, to be held in this city during 1871.

[illegible]

Fires.

GENESEO, Ill., Dec. 30.—[illegible]

THE SAN DOMINGO QUESTION.

Mr. Sumner's Position Endorsed by Prominent Individuals—His Late Speech in the Senate Preparing for Publication—Mr. Sumner on "Naboth's Vineyard"—The Annexation Policy to be Strongly Opposed in the House.

Washington (Dec. 28) Despatch to the New York Tribune.

Mr. Sumner is in daily receipt of letters and papers endorsing his action on San Domingo. [illegible]

General Farnsworth is preparing to resist the resolution. [illegible]

THE RICHMOND FIRE.

Prof. Maillefert's Narrow Escape.

Prof. Maillefert, the engineer having in charge the removal of the obstructions in the James River, boarded at the Spotswood Hotel. On the day after the fire, in the following letter to his wife, in Brooklyn, he gives a graphic account of the terrible scenes, all the more interesting from the fact that it was not intended for publication:

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 25, 1870.

DEAR WIFE: I telegraphed to you to-day, for fear you might see in the papers an exaggerated account of the sad calamity we met with at the Spotswood. [illegible]

Yours as ever, E. MAILLEFERT.

MARRIED.

KNOWLES—BANKSON—On Thursday evening, at the residence of the bride's father, [illegible], by the Rev. Robert Collyer, Mr. F. P. Knowles and Miss E. Addie, only daughter of A. Bankson, Esq. [illegible]

SMITH—GOSSELIN—In this city, Dec. 29, at the residence of the bride's brother, [illegible]

VANDUZER—VANDORN—On the 29th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, [illegible]

EVANSON—WHEATON—In this city, December 27, [illegible]

VANDOORN—COATES—In this city, on Monday, December 26, at the residence of R. P. Coates, Esq., [illegible]

FISH—POTTER—On Thursday, December 29, at the residence of the bride's father, [illegible]

DIED.

DONNELLAN—At Burlington, Iowa, on Thursday, [illegible]

[illegible]

CLOAKS.

Cloth Cloaks!

"At About Half Price," AT

ROSS & GOSSAGE'S.

$20.00 Cloaks Reduced to $10 & $12.
$30.00 Cloaks Reduced to $15 & $18.
$40.00 Cloaks Reduced to $20 & $25.
$50.00 Cloaks Reduced to $25 & $30.

LADIES' AND MISSES'

FURS,

Fur-Trimmed Cloaks,

For Half Value.

ASTRACHAN SACQUES

For $20, $25 and $30, WORTH $50.

Glove and Hdkf. Boxes, Fine Real Laces.

"GREAT BARGAINS"

In Every Department, AT

106 & 108 State-st., and 58 & 58 Washington-st.

LADIES' TRIMMINGS.

LAST DAY OF THE CLEARING SALE,

19 LAKE-ST.

Everything Reduced

ZEPHYR WORSTEDS

10 Cents per Ounce.

Other Goods at relative discounts. Ladies should visit our store to-day and secure bargains, as we close our Retail Sale to-day.

H. M. CRITTENTON, Managing Partner.

FURS.

FURS.

BARNES, STRYKER & BARNES,

Make the BEST GOODS, and LOWEST PRICES in the City. Mink Goods, Seal Sacques, &c., &c., all Fresh Made and Fashionable. Corner Washington and Clark-sts.

HATS.

HATS!

We have a very superior stock for the Holiday Trade, and, in addition to what is usually found in first-class establishments, we have an invoice of ENGLISH DRESS SILK and FELT HATS, from the most celebrated London manufacturers.

BREWSTER, Hatter, And Importer of English Hats. SHERMAN HOUSE.

FEED.

FEED FOR STOCK,

AT $13 PER TON, AT CHICAGO OATMEAL MILL, 66 North Halsted-st.

PATENTS.

PATENTS.

AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN.

MUNN & CO.,

[illegible]

MUNN & CO., 37 Park Row, New York.

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN,

A sixteen-page Weekly, devoted to Mechanics, Manufactures, Inventions, Chemistry, Engineering, Architecture, and Popular Science. Full of splendid Engravings. Terms, $3.00 a year. Specimen number sent free. Address MUNN & CO. 37 Park Row N. Y.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETINGS.

NOTICE.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the THIRD NATIONAL BANK of Chicago, for the election of Directors, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, on Tuesday the 10th day of January next, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock. L. V. PARSONS, Cashier.

NOTICE.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Merchants' Savings Loan and Trust Company, of Chicago, Ill., for the election of Trustees, to serve during the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, [illegible] January [illegible], 1871, [illegible] CHAS. HENROTIN, Cashier.

NOTICE.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Fifth National Bank of Chicago, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of said Bank, in Chicago, on Tuesday, January 10, 1871, between the hours of 1 and 2 p. m. ISAAC G. LOMBARD, Cashier.

LAKE NAVIGATION.

For Milwaukee and Sheboygan

THE STAUNCH PROPELLER

ST. JOSEPH,

Will leave Goodrich's Steamboat Landing for MILWAUKEE, SHEBOYGAN, TWO RIVERS, and intermediate ports, MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 2, at 7 o'clock. Send freight to Goodrich's Docks. T. G. BUTLIN, Sup't.

OCULIST AND AURIST.

CONSULT DR. HENRY OLIN

On all diseases and deformities of the Eye and Ear. [illegible] Office, 129 South Clark-st., Chicago.

BUSINESS CARDS.

(ESTABLISHED IN 1854.)

WM. LITTLE & CO., 160 South Water-st.

Dressed Hogs.

MEDICAL.

1826 Use the "Vegetable PULMONARY BALSAM." 1870

The old standard remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption. "Nothing better." CUTLER BROS. & CO., Boston.

EDUCATIONAL.

INCLESIDE SEMINARY, 1532 Spruce-st., Philadelphia, Pa.

[illegible]

FOR SALE.

BIRDS! BIRDS!

German Canaries, just arrived, for sale at 93 Canal-st. CHRIST. PFEIFFER.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

ANCHOR LINE.

[illegible]

VINEGAR.

PRUSSING'S

WHITE WINE VINEGAR,

A MOST SUPERB ARTICLE.

[illegible]

FOR SALE.

OFFICE DESKS,

At J. LUDWIG'S, 203 LAKE-ST.

GIFT CONCERT.

A Grand Concert IN AID OF THE

CHICAGO LIBRARY ASSOCIATION,

Will be given in some

Suitable Public Hall IN THE CITY OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, ON

Wednesday, the 22d Feb. Next,

[illegible]

Tickets of Admission, $2.50 Each,

[illegible]

AWARDS.

[illegible]

TOTAL NUMBER OF AWARDS, 2,914.

[illegible]

DRY GOODS.

A. G. DOWNS & CO.,

110 & 112 State-st.,

Will begin a GRAND CLEARING SALE of their entire stock of

DRY GOODS

On TUESDAY NEXT, Jan. 3, 1871. Prices will be made without regard to cost, as their Winter Goods must be closed out before taking account of stock.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

THE OLDEST, AND LARGEST, AND MOST PERFECT MANUFACTORY in the UNITED STATES.

45,000 NOW IN USE!

PRICES REDUCED

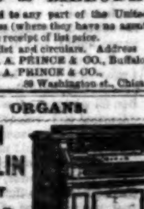
GEO. A. PRINCE & CO.'S

ORGANS & MELODEONS

Will be delivered to any part of the United States reached by Express (where they have no agent) FREE OF CHARGE, on receipt of list price. Send for price list and circulars. Address GEO. A. PRINCE & CO., Buffalo, N. Y. GEO. A. PRINCE & CO., 89 Washington-st., Chicago, Ill.

ORGANS.

MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS.



A further reduction of prices, Nov., 1870.

New Styles, $50 to $1,000 each.

Recommended by 1,000 musicians as unequalled. Uniformly awarded first medals. New Illustrated catalogue free. Depot for the Northwest [illegible] CADY, 87 Washington-st., Chicago, Ill.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

GENERAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Corn Exchange National Bank, of Chicago, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of said Bank, in Chicago, on TUESDAY, Jan. 10, 1871, between the hours of 1 and 2 p. m. ORSON SMITH, Cashier.

AMERICAN CYCLOPÆDIA.

[illegible]

CAUTION!

[illegible]

BUSINESS CHANGE.

Mr. A. C. Aldrich retires from our firm this day. LYMAN, PAGE & CO. Chicago, Dec. 31, 1870.

REVOLVING KALEIDOSCOPES.

[illegible]

GOLD PENS.

[illegible] WALTER THEOBALD.

A Grand Raffle

Of two splendid young Horses, [illegible] at GEO. DUPONT'S saloon, [illegible] South Clark-st., TUESDAY, the 3d, at 8 o'clock p. m. [illegible]

TO ENTERPRISING MEN.

[illegible]

SCALES.



FORSYTH'S U. S. STANDARD SCALES

[illegible]



FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES

[illegible]

NEW PERIODICALS.

OLIVER OPTIC'S MAGAZINE FOR 1871

"OUR BOYS AND GIRLS"

Will be Issued in Monthly Parts Only.

[illegible]

JANUARY NUMBER NOW READY.

CONTENTS.

[illegible]

TERMS, IN ADVANCE.

Single Subscription, One Year, $2.50. Single Copies 25 Cents.

LEE & SHEPARD, Publishers, Boston.

"THE HEATHEN CHINEE."

The WESTERN NEWS COMPANY, 121 and 123 State-st., have now ready an edition of Bret Harte's well-known Poem, the "HEATHEN CHINEE," with nine illustrations by Joseph Hull. The illustrations are lithographed on cards, the whole inclosed in a neat envelope, with illustrated design.

For sale by all newsdealers and booksellers, or will be sent free by mail on receipt of 50 cents, addressed as above.

THE POLITICIAN'S MANUAL.

A few copies of a complete file of the TRIBUNE ALMANAC, from 1848 to 1868, inclusive, strongly half-bound in Morocco, may be procured from THE WESTERN NEWS COMPANY, 121 and 123 State-st. Price, $11.

NEW VOLUME AND A NEW TRANSLATION.

[illegible]

LITTELL & GAY, Boston, Publishers.

BUMP'S Law and Practice in Bankruptcy,

With Notes Referring to all Decisions under the Act, Reported to Dec. 1, 1870.

[illegible]

E. B. MYERS, Law Bookseller, [illegible] Washington-st.

WATER-PROOF BOOTS.

A NEW DISCOVERY!

A VENTILATING WATER-PROOF LASTING BOOT.

[illegible]

BARK EXTRACTS.

CRUFT & YOUNG,

No. 230 South Water-st., Chicago,

Manufacturers and Dealers in

SUPERIOR BARK EXTRACTS,

Comprising Chestnut Oak, Black Oak, and Hemlock. Also, Tanners' Oils, Terra Japonica, and American Sumac.

Send for circular, giving explicit directions for the use of these Extracts.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

Holiday Presents.

What better present can you make your WIFE, DAUGHTER, or SISTER, than a first-class SEWING MACHINE.

Be sure and let them TRY a "WEED" before purchasing any other.

They can have a "WEED" ON TRIAL ONE WEEK AND FULL INSTRUCTION given at HOME FREE OF CHARGE. WEED SEWING MACHINE CO., No. 191 Lake-st.

PUMPS.

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THOMAS WILSON, Attorney-at-Law, 171 Four-and-a-Half-st., Washington, D. C. [illegible]

WANTED.



AGENTS WANTED. [illegible]

Cull Lumber Wanted.

[illegible]

FINANCIAL.

MONEY TO LOAN,

On improved city property. Large sums at 9 per cent. MEAD & COE, 134 Washington-st.

Real Estate Mortgages

[illegible]

1821. Chicago 1871.

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GRAND

GIFT CONCERT

$11,000 IN CASH PRIZES.

A GRAND GIFT CONCERT WILL BE GIVEN BY THE

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At Music Hall, Milwaukee, MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 23, 1871.

Tickets of Admission, $2.00,

[illegible]

IN GREENBACKS.

1 Gift ... $3,000
1 Gift ... 1,000
1 Gift ... 500
10 Gifts of $100 Each ... 1,000
20 Gifts of $50 Each ... 1,000
100 Gifts of $20 Each ... 2,000
100 Gifts of $15 Each ... 1,500
100 Gifts of $10 Each ... 1,000
333 Gifts in all ... $11,000

[illegible]

10,000 TICKETS ISSUED AT $2.00 EACH.

[illegible]

AGENTS FOR SALE OF TICKETS FOR CHICAGO: J. A. WOLFORD, 123 Clark-st., H. HARGIS, 53 Clark-st., J. F. GRANT, 181 Dearborn-st.

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

KANSAS CITY & MEMPHIS RAILWAY,

Greene and Dade Co. Divisions.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned, at his office, in the city of Springfield, Greene County, Missouri, up to TWO O'CLOCK, NOON, JANUARY 1, 1871, for the grading, masonry, bridging, trestle and timber work, [illegible]

A. L. MORTIMER, Chief Engineer, K. C. & M. Railway.

TO CONTRACTORS.

[illegible]

Real Estate Wanted.

[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

FARWELL HALL---NILSSON. This (FRIDAY) Evening, the 30th.

NILSSON'S LAST CONCERT.

CHRISTINA NILSSON WILL GIVE HER LAST CONCERT, Friday, 30th Dec., at 8 p. m. AND THE LAST NILSSON MATINEE, To-morrow (SATURDAY), Dec. 31, at 2½, at FARWELL HALL.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE.

CROSBY OPERA HOUSE.

TRIUMPH! SUCCESS UNPARALLELED! FISK'S 12 TEMPTATIONS! Every Evening and Saturday Matinee.

ALLEN'S GLOBE THEATRE.

BLOW FOR BLOW.

McVICKER'S THEATRE. J. K. EMMET in FRITZ, Our Cousin German.

AIKEN'S MUSEUM.

BIRTH! BIRTH!

DEARBORN THEATRE. MANNING'S MINSTRELS.

GRAND MASQUERADE BALL, Arranged by "Svea" Society of Chicago, The German House, FRIDAY, December 30, 1870.

FARWELL HALL. Hon. Wendell Phillips, Tuesday Evening, Jan. 3. "THE LOST ARTS."

HON. J. M. ASHLEY.

DYHRENFURTH COLLEGES.

AUCTION SALES. By W. A. BUTTERS & CO. TO-DAY, BANKRUPT SALE. Store Fixtures, Shelving, Counters, &c., AT AUCTION. AT 534 STATE-ST. MORTGAGE SALE. Household Goods, &c. AT AUCTION.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION. LOT AND BUILDINGS NO 180 WEST CHICAGO-AV. AT AUCTION. Saturday, Dec. 31, at 2 o'clock p. m.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.

By COLBY & WIRTS. Last Sale of 1870.

AUCTION SALE OF Valuable English Books BY CATALOGUE.

By W. B. LANGLEY.

The Chicago Tribune.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1870.

RAILWAY LEGISLATION.

It is one of the anomalies in our legislation that, after the interests of our State and people in the railway system have become more important than any other material or business interest in which the State has any rights, there should still be no State officer or officers whose duty it is to assert the rights of the people individually, and of the State collectively, in regard to the railways. Our new constitution declares that the railways are public highways; but where are our Public Superintendents or Commissioners of these highways? As to the railways, each of our thirty-seven State governments, except Massachusetts, and possibly, Ohio, is an unorganized mob. The officers in charge of the companies may trample upon every right of the stockholders, as has been done in the Erie; steal and divide as profits every cent for the payment of the companies' creditors, as was done some years ago in the case of the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railway; form partnerships and pooling and gambling agreements with other companies, for which their charters give them no warrant nor authority, as has been done by all the railroads which are coming under the influence of Vanderbilt; may form rings of officers or *credits mobilier* within a railroad company to eat out its profits by selling its labor, buildings, lands, and rolling stock, for triple their true value; may withdraw the current funds needed to pay its running expenses in order to gamble with them in distant cities in the stocks; may seriously impair its own business by preventing settlement on the line of the road, by making way freights and fares so much higher than through freights and fares as to send all new settlers beyond its line to the newer States and Territories; may buy corrupt legislatures to extend the terms of its officers without any re-election by the stockholders; may make private agreements with warehouses for the oppression of the public; in short, may defy every law, and trample on every equity, without being made to feel that either the State or its citizens have any rights which they are bound to respect. For citizens we have law, but for railroads we have only anarchy.

It is a gigantic mistake to suppose that elaborate or long-winded statutes are what we need. No statute can be framed which a railroad will not run a whole train through, without so much as saying "by your leave," unless a responsible department of the State government shall be appointed, whose duty it shall be to fight the battles of the people, the stockholders, and the honest portion of the railway managers against the usurpers, gamblers, and railway villains.

Such a commission might not necessarily be a success. If the Governor makes it the mere means for finding employment and a salary for some needy politician, the Board of Railway Commissioners would be a mere fifth wheel to the State coach. But we believe our present Governor appreciates sufficiently the supreme importance of this question to the State to insure the appointment of disinterested and able men, who appreciate the merits of the question, and are able to deal with it. Upon the appointment of such a bureau of railways, or department of transportation, or whatever it may be styled, it will be for the officers composing it to investigate minutely the condition of the railways of the State, and to take the most effective action possible for the correction of abuses. We believe they would find that half or two-thirds of the value of the aggregate stock of the railways of the State consists in their good-will or the money value of their franchise. If, therefore, they find that a railway has in fact been earning 20 or 50 per cent on its actual cost, and that it has been compelled to water its stock and resort to other devices to use up its dividends, and that it is charging twice as high rates of freight and fare as another road, doing the same business, at the same cost, here is a proper case for interference. On behalf of the State, they may make up a schedule of rates, based upon cost and reasonable profit on the capital actually invested, exclusive of all watering, and invite the company to conform to it. If negotiation results in an agreement, as in most cases it would, a substantial reaction will have been gained, or its inequity and impracticability will have been fully demonstrated to the Commissioners, who, in turn, can satisfy the people of the State. Either result will be a valuable fulfilment of the objects of the railway department. If, however, the State officers and the company cannot agree upon any schedule, it should be made the duty of the officers to ascertain whether any other corporation exists, or can be formed, which will accept the franchise or charter of the railway at the rate of freight and fare proposed, and pay the old company the appraised value of their property, which, if the stock has been watered, will generally be considerably less than the aggregate selling value of the company's stock. It would be found that companies of capitalists could readily be found who would accept the franchise of any railway and run it at the reduced rates. The stockholders of existing roads would lose the difference between the selling value of their stock and the actual value of their property. Their loss, if any, would be, as the lawyers express it, *damnum absque injuria*—a loss without an injury—since they are only entitled to their franchise and good will upon condition that they carry at reasonable rates.

MR. SUMNER AGAIN.

A Washington correspondent of the New York *Times* declares that Mr. Sumner must apologize and retract in open Senate, or he must resign as Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations. The argument by which this conclusion is reached is remarkable. The writer says:

"Mr. Sumner, or any other member of the Senate, has a perfect right to oppose annexation without feeling the displeasure of the administration; but as Senator, not even Mr. Sumner can place himself in an attitude of bitter personal hostility to the head of the administration, and then insist on retaining a position whose influence is as vital to its success as is that of a Cabinet officer."

The same writer further says:

"Mr. Sumner has placed himself in a position where it is impossible for the President to have any intercourse with him, even through the Secretary of State officially. [illegible]"

This theory rests upon a misapprehension of the relations of the Senate and the President. The doctrine that the Committee on Foreign Relations, or any other committee, must agree with the administration, or that its members must be personally acceptable to the President, is at variance with the independence of the legislative branch of the government. How was it three years ago? At that time every committee of the Senate was composed of men not only opposed to the policy of the administration, but of men who had denounced the President personally and officially. There was no personal intercourse between Senators and the President. Had Andrew Johnson any right to demand the removal of Sumner, or of Chandler, or Drake, or Edmunds, or Conkling, or any other Senator, from a committee? If he had made the request how would it have been treated? In the history of our government it has been no unusual thing for the administration to be opposed by a majority in one or the other, and sometimes in both, Houses of Congress. General Jackson was for many years opposed by a Whig majority in the House, where the committees were all packed against him, and were headed by men who denounced him daily. In the Senate, he was, at times, had a majority opposed to him, and that body, in one instance, placed on the record a censure... [illegible] It is claimed that the committee should be reorganized, and that Mr. Clay and the leading Whigs should be excluded from the chairmanship of important committees, because personally hostile to him? The mistake in this whole matter is in supposing that the existence of a committee represents the President, instead of the Senate. Even as far back as the days of Washington, Congress asserted its absolute independence of the Executive in the formation of its committees. In the degenerate days of James Buchanan, a majority of the Senate, to please the Executive, changed the chairmanship of committees, but the act is on record as one of the meanest of the many disgraceful acts of the ruling party of that day. Even that action was against the protest of every Republican member of the Senate. When the time shall come that the organization of the two houses of Congress shall be dictated from the White House, the independence of the legislature will be lost, and the only business of Congress will be to give legal form to the decrees of the Executive.

TAXING RAW MATERIALS.

Of late years great progress has been made by countries, under the necessity of raising large revenues, in learning the best methods of taxation. It has been found that, to raise the largest supplies, the best way is not to tax the greatest number of articles at the highest rates, but far easier and more certain to swell the revenues by reducing and taking off taxes. It is admitted that, though every country must give a certain portion of its annual product to support the government, and that taxation is a necessary evil, yet that taxation has often been adjusted with so much stupidity and dishonesty as to obstruct and disturb many industries, and, sometimes, destroy them altogether, and thus cause a greater loss and evil than the tax itself. It has come to be seen that any mode of taxation which interferes with the natural, and hence most profitable, course that the industry of a country would take, deprives the country of many times the amount of the tax, in thus depriving labor of its greatest efficiency and its largest gains. By such taxation, the burden to be borne is ever growing heavier, while the revenue collected is ever growing lighter; and the end, if carried out, is certain to be a bankrupt treasury, and an impoverished people. Of all the methods of taxation which have the effect of thus yielding ever-decreasing supplies, with ever-increasing burdens and discontent, one of the worst is to tax the raw materials and the implements used in the various industries.

The labor of a country pays its taxes, and to do this with the least sense of wrong or burden, labor should have the largest freedom of choice among the various industries, and be able to seize every advantage to cheapen production. No more fatal or mischievous blow can be given to any industry, than to tax the raw materials and the tools that enter into its production. Every industry must be able to procure its raw materials at the natural untaxed cost, to enable it either to manufacture at a profit at home, or to compete with foreigners. A tax on the raw materials of our manufacturing industry must inevitably produce disorder and hindrance, cause great interruption and loss, and very often absolute ruin. To tax iron, wool, lumber, leather, coal, and machinery, is not only to tax unjustly one class to benefit another, but is directly calculated to obstruct or destroy some of our most important industries themselves, and with them a large part of the tax-paying capital and labor of the country.

If there be any articles which do not enter as raw materials into our manufacturing industries, they are the ones to be taxed. Fortunately, we have such articles, consumed so largely by our people that nearly all the revenue needed can be raised from them without any disturbance or destruction whatever of our great industries. We can raise from taxes on coffee, tea, sugar, liquors, tobacco, spices, silks, and the like articles, all the needed revenue, and thus avoid wholly the great danger of paralyzing our domestic production, and making it impossible for us to compete with other nations in the leading markets of the world.

Some of our foremost industries have been greatly crippled, or entirely destroyed, by taxing the raw materials they used. Before this most injurious taxation began, we could make better and cheaper cottons than any other people, and defied all competition, but now the trade is passing into other hands. Once we undersold everybody with our better articles of boots and shoes at lower prices, but we can do it no longer, with the present ruinous taxes on the raw materials, and so another great and valuable trade is lost to us. The whole country knows how our large and prosperous shipping interest has been driven from the sea by this scourge of taxing the materials from which ships are built. The tax upon iron is felt as a sore grievance and evil in every employment that has to use a tool or an implement of any kind whatever, and there is no end to the far-reaching and fatal results caused by the absurd and suicidal policy of taxing raw materials.

To take off these heavy weights with which some of our leading industries have been so loaded that they cannot move, is a paramount duty. All taxation is a burden; but taxation of raw materials not only deprives industry of a part of its earnings and reward, but cripples and destroys the very industry itself, and is the worst and most pernicious form in which taxation can ever come.

We learned by telegraph, two days ago, that the ice obstruction on the Kansas Pacific Railway had been cleared away, and that the trains were again running on time. From Mr. Gemmell, the General Ticket Agent, who arrived here yesterday, we get some further particulars of the difficulties which the road has had to contend with, and which were altogether unprecedented, not only there, but anywhere. The snow storm of a week ago prevailed over a district more than two hundred miles in length, from Brookville to Kit Carson, and continued steadily for fifteen hours, partially thawing as it fell, and filling the roadway heavily with a mixture of snow and snow-water. The weather then suddenly changed, becoming intensely cold, and this semi-liquid mass of snow changed into a solid mass of ice. Snow-ploughs were first tried to remove it, but were found useless. They made no impression upon the glazed surface, sliding over it like sledges, or shivering to pieces in the encounter with the impenetrable mass that filled the cuts. Half a dozen locomotives were smashed up in the onslaught in attempting to force a passage, but the ice and snow remained immovable. Machinery and steam power were at length abandoned, and resort had to hand-labor alone. Gangs of men were turned out upon the line of the road with shovels and pickaxes, and, by dint of the sheer hard work of human muscle, the track was at length cleared. Probably no other railroad has ever met before with precisely such an obstruction, and the peculiar combination of circumstances which created it is not likely to often occur. The way in which the difficulty was met and overcome is entirely in accordance with the energy which marked the building of the Kansas Pacific Road across the plains.

At the recent meeting of the National Board of Trade, Mr. Hazard, of Buffalo, presented some figures relative to the transportation which is now performed by the Erie Canal. Nine-tenths of this transportation is of the products of Western States. The local or State production moved on the canal is gradually diminishing. Here are the figures: [illegible table]

These figures are cited to show that the commerce is *national*, and that it is the duty of the United States to advance the money to make this canal a free highway. The figures, however, furnish a clear argument for quite a different policy. The State of New York has collected, from tolls levied on Western productions passing through this canal, $35,000,000 in excess of the entire cost, and of the cost of maintaining and repairing it. The State continues to exact an average of $3,000,000 a year revenue from tolls on merchandise in transit through the State. All that is needed is for the State of New York to apply $15,000,000 of the earnings of the canal to the enlargement of its locks. The State will then have its profit of $20,000,000, and will retain the monopoly of the traffic within its borders. Why should the United States purchase the canal when it has already been paid for twice over?

The copper mining companies of the United States, finding that they had an excess of copper on hand, concluded during the past year, to export three millions of pounds, which they sold abroad at three cents per pound less than they sell copper for at home. The price of copper in this market is regulated by agreement between the various companies. All foreign copper is excluded, and, therefore, for the necessities of the home market the price is just what the combination may dictate. At the recent banquet of the protectionists in New York, Mr. Greeley referred to this proceeding and commended it. He thought it an admirable operation to sell the surplus at an actual loss to the foreigners, in order to keep up the price to domestic manufacturers and consumers.

We published a case, the other day, of an American vessel carrying a cargo of copper from Boston to Liverpool, and, while at Liverpool, going into the ship-yard to be re-coppered. If the copper she had on board could have been sold in Boston, or Portland, or New York, at the same price at which the shipper was to receive for it in Liverpool, she would have been re-coppered in the United States, and that much employment and profit given to our own ship-yards. The result was, however, that an American ship carried a cargo of copper to Liverpool, to be there used in the repair and refitting of American ships, the copper being sold in Liverpool 3 cents per pound less than the combination will permit it to be sold for in Boston. Does protection protect?

The Omaha *Herald* contains a very flattering notice of a lecture delivered in that city by Hon. J. M. Ashley, ex-Governor of Montana, entitled "Recollections of Men and Measures during Ten Years in Congress." We understand that Governor Ashley intends to lecture this winter in most of the Northern cities, and that among the subjects which he is prepared to discuss will be the natural resources of Montana and the adjacent Territories. Governor Ashley was a member of Congress, from Ohio, from 1858 to 1868. During this time he was one of the most active and influential anti-slavery workers and agitators in the country. The intimate knowledge which he acquired of the public men and measures of that eventful period, qualifies him to speak with something like authority upon those interesting topics. His later experience in the Territory of Montana will give equal authority to anything he may have to say upon that subject.

On the first of January, the tax on all the following named articles of daily use will be reduced, per pound, as stated:

Articles.	Reduction, cents.	Articles.	Reduction, cents.
Teas, all kinds	10	Allspice	10
Coffees	2	Allspice, ground	10
Cocoa, ground	2	Pepper, all kinds	10
Sugar	1	Ginger	3
Cinnamon	10	Nutmegs	20
Mace	10	Cloves	5
Currants	1½	Prunes	3½

In anticipation of this reduction, large quantities of all these articles have been imported and kept in warehouse, to be drawn out for sale as soon as the reduced taxation goes into effect. Provided with this list, let the public test their grocers. The reduction of the duty has reduced the cost of all these articles per pound to the amount of the sums stated in gold, and, consequently, the retail price ought to fall with that of the cost to the importer.

The following despatch from Washington is going the rounds of the press:

"It is understood that a secret meeting of the Revenue Reform Republicans will be held in New York this week for the purpose of consulting as to what action shall be taken about the organization of the next House. A number of members elect, as well as several members of the present House from the West, will attend the meeting."

We undertake to say that no such meeting is in contemplation. The friends of revenue reform are not under the necessity of holding secret meetings. They have secured not only a majority of the next House of Representatives, but a majority of the Republican members thereof, and they are able to accomplish all the objects they seek in the next Congress without going into a preliminary secret caucus to obtain them.

General Laws for Corporations.

BY ELLIOTT ANTHONY.

Article 10, Section 1 of the old constitution provided that "corporations not possessing banking powers or privileges may be formed under general laws, but shall not be created by special acts, except for municipal purposes, and in cases where, in the judgment of the General Assembly, the object of the corporation cannot be obtained under general laws."

Anyone on reading this section would think that it was a command to the General Assembly to pass no law providing for the organization of corporations if the same could be attained by a general law—and yet what is the history of our State upon this subject? From the very first session of the General Assembly which convened under that constitution down to the last session of the General Assembly, that provision of the constitution has been openly and flagrantly violated, and it had no more force or effect than if it had never been in existence.

In the case of Johnston vs. Joliet & Chicago Railroad Company, 23 Ill., 207, it was objected that the charter of that company was a violation of the section above quoted, because all railroad companies could be formed under a general law; but our Supreme Court said that "it is too late now to make this objection, since, by the action of the General Assembly under this clause, special acts have been so long the order of the day, and the ruling passion with every Legislature which has convened under the constitution, until their acts of this description fill a huge and misshapen volume, and important and valuable rights claimed under them. This clause has been wholly disregarded, and it would now produce far-spread ruin to declare such acts unconstitutional and void. It is now safer, and more just to all parties, to declare that it must be understood that, in the opinion of the General Assembly, at the time of passing the special acts, its objects could not be attained under the general law, and this without any recital by way of preamble, as in the act to incorporate the Central Railway Company."

This reasoning we regard as very unsound, and we think that if the Supreme Court had at that time declared that it was the spirit and intention of the framers of that instrument to organize all corporations under general laws, and declared all special charters unconstitutional and void, as they clearly had the power to do, it would have saved this State a vast amount of corruption and fraud as from the lasting disgrace of legislation for the last twenty-five years for individual aggrandizement rather than the public good.

With this experience before us, the late Constitutional Convention first provided for a large class of cases where they said expressly that no local or special law should ever be passed at all, among which was "granting to any corporation, association, or individual, any special or exclusive privilege, immunity, or franchise whatever," and they then added, "In all other cases where a general law can be made applicable no special law shall be enacted."

The restraints thrown around the General Assembly are very great, and they cut off almost all the sources of abuse which had shown themselves heretofore in our State; but it is impossible to tell what new springs may yet be discovered by that innumerable host of lobbyists which throngs the halls of our Legislatures, and the members of the General Assembly cannot be too careful in scrutinizing every bill which comes before them, as they may, at the outset, set precedents which may prove very deleterious to the public welfare. If it be the law intended, in the case of Johnston vs. the Joliet & Chicago Railroad Company, that the mere passage of a special act is positive evidence that, in the estimation of the General Assembly, a general law cannot be made applicable, then there is still danger that, in such cases as have not yet been enumerated and expressly provided for, a ceiling may yet be done, and every bill should be carefully considered, and its scope fully ascertained. But I do not think that it is possible now to give an interpretation to the constitution which could be so fraught with mischief. With all local and special legislation cut off—the members of the General Assembly will now be compelled to consider the public interest instead of private schemes, and he must be a bold man who will contend that there is any case where an individual should be selected out and specially favored by conferring upon him exclusive powers, privileges or immunities not shared by his neighbors.

A few years ago it was thought in this State that no railroad could be built except the corporation had a special charter; but it is a curious fact that in the State of Minnesota every mile of railroad has been built by companies under the general laws, and the same is true of Iowa, and, since about 1850, the same is true of Ohio and Indiana.

Of the other classes of corporations, there is [illegible]

[illegible news items]

BOSTON.

Political, Literary, Art, and Theatrical Gossip.

The Massachusetts Senatorship — Mr. Sumner's Quarrel—The Book Season—The Globe Theatre Trouble.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

BOSTON, Dec. 24.

[illegible]

STRANGE REVELATIONS.

The Nevada Brigands and Their Crimes—Plot to Undermine and Rob the California Bank—Robbers in the East and West.

[illegible]

SOUTHERN RAILROADS.

Their Indebtedness to the Government.

[illegible]

Frost and Frost in California.

[illegible]

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

A Cave of Skeletons Unearthed Near Eagle Point.

From the Dubuque Times, Dec. 27.

[illegible]

THE NEW YORK ELEVATED RAILWAY.

An Indictment Against the Company.

From the New York Commercial Advertiser, Dec. 27.

[illegible]

The Death of Mrs. Slidell—Interesting Reminiscences.

[illegible]

[illegible]

Count Bismarck's Recent Accusations Against French Military Honor.

[illegible]

THE WALTHAM W[illegible]

WALTHA[M]

WATCHE[S]

Those in search [of] AMERICAN WATCHE[S] find my assortment of [WALT]HAM WATCHES [second to] none in Chicago, and [at prices] as reasonable as any house.

A. H. MILL[ER]

Jeweler,

CORNER RANDOLPH AND [illegible]

SPECIAL NOTI[CES].

THE CELEBRA[TED]

MURRAY

&

LANMAN'S

FLORIDA WA[TER]

The most lasting, ag[reeable] and refreshing of all p[erfumes] for use on the Handk[erchief], at the Toilet, and in [the Bath]. For sale by all Druggi[sts and] Perfumers.

Upham's Depilatory [illegible]

UPHAM'S ASTHMA [illegible]

THE JAPANESE HAIR [illegible]

NEW PUBLICATIONS

For January.

THE NURSERY

A Monthly Magazine for [illegible]

THE MONT CENIS TUNNEL.

The Great Work at Length Completed—History of the Project from the Beginning—The Route and Why It was Chosen—Method of Operating—The Work of Each Year.

BORDEAUX, Dec. 27.

A dispatch from Suse announces that the Alps were pierced through yesterday, and that the workmen from both ends of the Mont Cenis tunnel joined in congratulations upon the completion of the great work.

From the New York Times, Dec. 25.

The "eternal" barrier between France and Italy has at last been overcome, and at this moment the workmen who for thirteen years have been working toward each other in the bowels of the Alps have doubtless met, and with such familiarity as their diverse languages will permit, congratulated each other on the completion of their more than herculean labor.

The Alps have been crossed even with great armies since the days of Hannibal, but the undertaking has been one of no little toil and danger. In 1805 the First Napoleon constructed a road through the pass of Mont Cenis, which was at a moderate elevation of some 6,800 feet above the level of the adjacent country. This was thirty miles long and eighteen feet wide, and was built at a cost of 7,500,000 francs. It served for many years as the only highway between France and Italy; but within the last few years a railway has been laid over the ridge, upon which a steam engine of peculiar construction slowly drags a single car. The idea of piercing the mountain, and gliding from one country to the other in a few minutes' time, was first broached about twenty years ago, and, as a matter of course, was ridiculed by that large class of persons whose conception of what can be done is formed entirely in accordance with what they know has been done. All manner of difficulties and obstacles were suggested, and declared to be insuperable; but the projectors believed they could be overcome. The Governments of France and Italy were applied to, to lend their assistance for the accomplishment of this stupendous undertaking. The feasibility of the work was argued at length before the legislative bodies of both these nations, and the result was finally a contract for the work.

The route chosen was, of course, the shortest possible line through the vast mountain range, as the altitude of the peaks or the general ridge made no difference with the work. The old plan of sinking shafts from the top at intervals, and working from one to another, was pronounced impracticable from the start, and a continuous boring from either end was determined upon as the only method of proceeding, the workmen being supplied with light and air as they retreated from the cheerful light of day and the wholesome atmosphere of the outer world. The place was found about fifteen miles from the old Mont Cenis road, where a tunnel of 12,220 metres, or a little less than eight miles in length, would pierce the mountain range and connect the town of Fourneaux, near Modane, in the valley of the Arc, in Savoy, with Bardonneche, in the valley of the Dora, in Italy, by a railroad over which a train of cars of any desired length could run in a very few minutes. Between these two termini the tunnel passes under three mountains of considerable height, even for Alpine peaks, known as the Col Frejus, the Grand Vallon, and the Col de la Rone, ranged in the order in which they are named as we pass from France to Italy. The central summit is over 11,000 feet above the sea level, and by the old method of sinking shafts it would have required more time and labor to bore one of them than has been taken for the entire work.

The work was begun in 1857. At first the ordinary hand-drill was used to pierce the rock, and the solid masses were blasted out with powder. This method of operating, which was kept up on the Italian side until 1861, and on the French side until 1863, would have required upward of fifty years for the completion of the work. Accordingly it behooved the projectors to bethink them of some more expeditious method of proceeding. [illegible]

The tunnel is in the form of a segment of a cylinder, the bottom being level for the roadbed of the proposed railway. The height of the arch is 24 feet 7 inches, the width of the tunnel at the base 25 feet 3½ inches, and the width in the broadest part 26 feet 2¾ inches. As fast as the rock is blasted out it is removed, and a party of masons follow close behind the busy machinery to complete the masonry. The work has gone on in this way day and night for more than a dozen years, and at last the two gangs of workmen have met—so we are told by the telegraph—far beneath the summit of the Grand Vallon. The progress has been a little more rapid on the French than on the Italian side, the average being 56.80 metres on the former to 53.20 on the latter.

The following table exhibits the progress in metres which has been made from year to year since the beginning of actual operations in 1857:

[illegible table]

The completion of the tunnel itself has been achieved three or four months sooner than was anticipated a year ago, April, 1871, being the earliest date assigned for that consummation. It will require about six months more to complete the railroad which is to thread the tunnel and make a journey from France to Italy as easy as that across the German border.

MARYLAND.

The Present Population of the State 781,054—The Population at Previous Dates.

From the Philadelphia Telegraph, Dec. 28.

The census of Maryland has just been completed, and the result shows the present population of the State to be 781,054, an increase since 1860 of 94,005, or 13.68 per cent.

The progress of the State in population since the first enumeration has been as follows:

[illegible table]

The progress of Maryland in population, it will be seen, has been very slow, and has barely doubled in sixty years. The decade from 1840 to 1850 was the most prosperous, the rate of increase being 24.04 per cent, while that of the country at large was 35.87. Between 1850 and 1860 the rate of increase fell to 17.84, while that of the whole country was 35.59. Since 1860, a new county, Wicomico, has been formed out of portions of Somerset and Worcester. Of the remaining counties 15 show an increase during the decade, and 7 a decrease. The largest increase outside of Baltimore city, which is credited with more than one-half of that of the entire State, has been 10,206 in Allegheny; the largest decrease, 2,370, in Prince George's. The other counties showing a decrease are Calvert, Charles, Dorchester, Harford, Queen Anne's, and St. Mary's.

In the following table are given several interesting items of the census of Maryland, compared with the returns for 1860:

[illegible table]

The percentage of deaths in 1860 was 1.09, and in 1870 it was 1.25, the increased rate being probably the result of a more careful investigation, as the census mortality returns have been notoriously imperfect in past years. The number of persons to a dwelling in 1860 was 5.86, and in 1870 it was 5.91, showing that the increase in the number of dwellings has not kept pace with the increase in the population.

THE CITY OF BALTIMORE.

By the returns of the census of 1860, Baltimore had a population of 80,620, since which time it has progressed as shown in the following table:

[illegible table]

Baltimore has 40,821 dwelling-houses; 50,012 families; 2,270 industrial establishments; and during the year 1869-70 there were 5,705 deaths in the city. The people and authorities of the city have been greatly dissatisfied with the result of the official enumeration of inhabitants, and about the 1st of December a new census was taken under municipal authority, 136 policemen being employed as enumerators. They completed the work in three days, and found the population to consist of 133,404 males and 149,971 females—a total of 283,375, exhibiting an excess of 15,777 over the Federal returns, and an increase since 1860 of 70,357, or 33.40 per cent.

THE CRISPINS' PROTEST.

Mass Meeting of Shoemakers and Trades-Unionists in New York—The Crispins Determined to Fight the Manufacturers.

From the New York World, Dec. 28.

[illegible]

Mr. Michael Sullivan, Sir Knight of Lodge No. 105 of the order of St. Crispin, was elected to preside over the meeting, and on coming forward on the platform he stated the object of the meeting. He said they wanted to induce everybody to unite and help the men now "locked out" by the employers for belonging to the union to stay out, and, if necessary, to bid a long good-by to their oppressors. The employers had organized to disorganize this union of the Crispins.

[illegible]

General Schenck's Instructions.

The Dayton (Ohio) *Journal* publishes the main points of a letter written to its editor by General Schenck, in reply to one asking for particulars concerning his mission. [illegible]

Treasury Circular Prescribing Regulations Under the New Tariff Act.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.

Secretary Boutwell to-day issued a circular to Collectors of Customs prescribing regulations to carry into effect certain provisions of the act approved July 14, 1870, better known as the Tariff act. [illegible]

Count Bismark's Recent Accusations Against French Military Honor.

LONDON, Dec. 28.

Count Bismark, in a circular despatch to the representatives of the North German Confederation serving at foreign courts and near the seats of government in Washington and Switzerland, dwells, in the first instance, on the fact that many French officers, among them Generals Ducrot, Burral, and Cambriels, have, "in violation of the word of honor given on parole, rejoined the French army, proving thereby that the word of honor of French officers does not in all instances constitute the guarantee for which it was accepted." [illegible]

Death of Professor Cutler, of Harvard University—Sketch of His Career.

Boston (Dec. 27) Despatch to the New York Times.

Many of the readers of the *Times* will learn with deep regret that Elbridge Jefferson Cutler, Professor of Modern Languages in Harvard University, died this morning. He had been confined to his room about nine weeks with an affection of the spine, but as he had been subject to similar attacks for a number of years, no serious consequences were apprehended. A few days ago, however, a malignant form of erysipelas made its appearance and as his system was weakened by confinement and disease, it soon resulted in death. Professor Cutler was a native of Holliston, in this State, and was graduated at Harvard College in 1853. He taught school for several years after leaving college, and was also connected with the New York *Evening Post* and the New York *Tribune* in some editorial capacity for a short time. In 1865 he received an appointment as Assistant Professor of Modern Languages at Harvard University, but at the time of his death he had received a full Professorship. [illegible]

Elopement on Long Island.

[illegible]

A Member of the Mississippi Constitutional Convention Commits Suicide.

From the Jackson (Miss.) Clarion.

Hon. A. S. Wood, member of the Convention from Yazoo County, [illegible]

NEW YORK ELEVATED RAILWAY.

[illegible]

THE WALTHAM WATCHES.

WALTHAM WATCHES

Those in search of AMERICAN WATCHES will find my assortment of WALTHAM WATCHES second to none in Chicago, and at prices as reasonable as any house.

A. H. MILLER, Jeweler, CORNER RANDOLPH AND CLARK.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE CELEBRATED MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.

The most lasting, agreeable and refreshing of all perfumes, for use on the Handkerchief, at the Toilet, and in the Bath. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

Upham's Depilatory Powder.

UPHAM'S ASTHMA CURE.

THE JAPANESE HAIR STAIN.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

For January.

THE NURSERY.

A Monthly Magazine for Youngest Readers.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 30.

The conference of European powers, which begins in London on the 3d of next month, besides being a political event of the highest importance, is likely to exert a potent influence on prices of gold, breadstuffs, cotton, and other products. [illegible]

The government is now paying out the January interest on the debt. The total amount of gold interest to be paid is $33,000,000. [illegible]

[illegible]

The currency movement to the country continues large, but the fact that none of the banks have been obliged to order currency from New York this week shows that the amount coming back from the country must be about equal to what is going out. [illegible]

Messrs. S. M. Moore & Co., agents for the Home Insurance Company, of New Haven, have issued a circular to their customers offering to take up the unexpired policies of that company. [illegible]

The following quotations for buying and selling government bonds, local stocks, gold and silver in this market, this afternoon, are furnished by Lunt, Preston & Kean, bankers, of Clark street:

[illegible table]

The following were telegraphic quotations to Barrett & Marsh:

[illegible table]

COMMERCIAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 30.

The following table shows the receipts and shipments of produce at this point during the past twenty-four hours:

[illegible table]

The following grain has been received up to 10 o'clock this morning: 97 cars wheat, 119 cars corn, 15 cars oats, 5 cars barley. Total, 236 cars, or 91,000 bu.

Withdrawn yesterday for city consumption: 5,318 bu wheat, 3,809 bu corn, 4,058 bu oats, 1,730 bu rye, 1,301 bu barley.

About the usual aggregate of business was transacted on 'Change to-day with little difference in prices. The shipping movement was very quiet, and our receipts of produce were rather large for the season. Speculation was not active, but still animated in many departments.

Highwines were inactive, and nominally unchanged, though some quoted them easier. The market closed with buyers at 85½c for new, and 86c for old, both iron-bound; holders asking 86c and 86½c.

Dressed hogs were about 5c lower, owing to the less favorable weather, and the market was slow through the session at $7.00@7.05 for straight lots of light, and $6.90@6.95 for heavy and small lots, closing at inside quotations. The bulk of the sales were made at $6.95. About 2,879 head were sold.

Provisions were moderately active, but again easier on pork and lard, though the [illegible]

[illegible]

The *Commercial Advertiser* gives a full statistical article on the commerce and trade of Buffalo for the year 1870. It says:

The movement of property through Buffalo during 1870 was larger than has been generally anticipated. [illegible]

The following table shows the comparative imports of flour and grain for the past four years at Buffalo:

[illegible table]

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 30.

[illegible tables]

LATER.

There was considerable activity in the wheat market after the close of 'Change, and the prices were higher, No. 2 spring closing firm at $1.08¾ for seller January, $1.09½ for seller the last half of next month, and $1.10¼ for seller February. No. 2 corn sold to the extent of 1,000 bushels at 45c for the option seller February. Other grains were lifeless. Provisions ruled dull, with sales of 55 tcs lard, 300 boxes short rib middles seller the first half of January, and 250 boxes short clear, seller the last half of January, all on private terms.

BEEF CATTLE—[illegible]

CATTLE SALES TO-DAY.

[illegible table]

HOGS—[illegible]

HOG SALES TO-DAY.

[illegible table]

SHEEP—The market remains quiet, and prices are unchanged. Only one lot arrived to-day.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 30.

BUTTER—[illegible]

BAGGING—[illegible]

BUILDING MATERIALS—[illegible]

BROOM CORN—[illegible]

BEANS—[illegible]

BEESWAX—[illegible]

BRAN—Sale of 10 tons at $16.50 on track.

CHEESE—[illegible]

COAL—[illegible]

COFFEE—[illegible]

CANDLES—[illegible]

COOPERAGE—[illegible]

DRESSED HOGS—[illegible]

EGGS—[illegible]

FRUITS AND NUTS—[illegible]

FISH—[illegible]

HAY—[illegible]

HIDES—[illegible]

IRON AND STEEL—[illegible]

LUMBER—[illegible]

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—[illegible]

NAILS—[illegible]

OILS—[illegible]

POULTRY—[illegible]

GAME—[illegible]

POTATOES—[illegible]

RICE—[illegible]

SOAPS—[illegible]

SUGARS—[illegible]

SYRUPS—[illegible]

SEEDS—[illegible]

SODA AND SALERATUS—[illegible]

SALT—[illegible]

STARCH—[illegible]

SPICES—[illegible]

TEAS—[illegible]

TOBACCO—[illegible]

WOOD—[illegible]

WOOL—[illegible]

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Albany Live Stock Market.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

[illegible]

New York Dry Goods Market.

[illegible]

Southern Cotton Markets.

[illegible]

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK. [illegible]

MILWAUKEE. [illegible]

CINCINNATI. [illegible]

NEW ORLEANS. [illegible]

MEMPHIS. [illegible]

PHILADELPHIA. [illegible]

BALTIMORE. [illegible]

OSWEGO. [illegible]

LOUISVILLE. [illegible]

ST. LOUIS. [illegible]

DETROIT. [illegible]

CLEVELAND. [illegible]

TOLEDO. [illegible]

EVANSVILLE. [illegible]

NASHVILLE. [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miscellaneous Marine News.

NAVIGATION OF THE UPPER MISSISSIPPI.—Dates of arrivals and departures at St. Paul from 1860 to 1870, inclusive:

[illegible table]

OPENING AND CLOSING OF LAKE AND CANAL NAVIGATION AT BUFFALO.—[illegible table]

THE WELLAND CANAL.—[illegible table]

MEDICAL CARDS.

Dr. A. G. Olin.

Dr. Clark.

Dr. Bassett.

Dr. Raphael.

Avoid Quacks.

Private Consultations.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.

The Great Pictorial Annual.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S Through Line to California and China.

FARES GREATLY REDUCED.

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

[illegible timetables]

Criminal Court.

[illegible]

County Court.

[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

[illegible]

MUSICAL REVIEW OF THE YEAR.

We present below a condensed musical summary for the year which closes today, which will be valuable as a matter of reference:

JANUARY.

3. Thirty-seventh season of opera. Richings-Bernard troupe at McVicker's. Twenty-one performances, and "Postillion of Lonjumeau" given for first time.

[illegible]

HOTEL PERSONALS.

The following were among the arrivals at the principal hotels yesterday:

[illegible]

Cod Liver Oil.

[illegible]

THE GRAND HOTEL.

Potter Palmer's New State Street Building.

Description of the Edifice—A Fire-Proof Hotel Costing $1,350,000.

[illegible]

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

The Soldiers' Home.

A meeting of the Board of Managers of the Soldiers' Home was held yesterday afternoon, at the office of General Julius White, on Lasalle street, the President, Dr. Hamill, in the chair.

On motion of General McArthur, the Purchasing Committee were authorized to purchase for the new Home furniture to an amount not exceeding [illegible]

[illegible]

Announcements.

On Monday evening the Hon. J. M. Ashley, long a member of Congress from Ohio, and recently Governor of Montana, will lecture at Farwell Hall, on "Recollections of Men and Measures During Ten Years in Congress." [illegible]

Religious Notices.

The following are the subjects for noon prayer-meetings for the week of prayer:

Monday—Prayer for the converted.

Tuesday—Those out of Christ.

Wednesday—That God's children may love one another more.

Thursday—That temperance may be increased.

Friday—That God may revive his works in all of our hearts.

Saturday—Christ's salvation.—John, 3, 12, 21.

[illegible]

Chicago Nursery and Half-Orphan Asylum.

[illegible]

Celebration of the Colored Citizens.

[illegible]

Honorably Acquitted.

[illegible]

Presentation.

[illegible]

New Year's.

The New Year's Address of the carriers of The Tribune will be delivered to the subscribers on Monday. [illegible]

[illegible]

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

Losses of the Clark Street Conflagration.

The following is an approximately correct list of losses and insurance in connection with the fire on Clark street at 1:30 o'clock yesterday morning. The building is owned by C. P. McKay. The aggregate loss thereon is $30,000, covered partially by insurance of $18,000, placed by the Mutual Security and Whitman & Lowell.

[illegible]

REAL ESTATE.

Warrantee deeds, conveying city and suburban property within seven miles of the Court House, filed for record on Friday, December 30:

[illegible]

THE CHICAGO COLORADO COLONY.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Chicago Colorado Colony was held yesterday at the office of the Secretary, 111 Dearborn-st., and among other business transacted it was decided that a Locating Committee be appointed to go to Colorado by the middle of next month [illegible]

Mason & Hamlin Organs.

[illegible]

Rare and Curious.

[illegible]

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

A Young Girl Runs Away from Home, and is Pursued by Her Lover.

A Mysterious Affair.

[illegible]

METEOROLOGICAL.

War Department Weather Report.

UNITED STATES SIGNAL SERVICE, CHICAGO, Dec. 30.

The following is the official record made for the [illegible]

[illegible]

A Happy New Year.

We beg to call attention to the old reputed house of Perkins, Stern & Co., importers of fine wines and liquors, and dealers in California wines. Gentlemen can supply themselves from one of the choicest assortments in the West at lower prices than similar goods can be purchased elsewhere, and they are recommended to call and convince themselves.

To Tax Payers.

The State, county and town taxes are now due, and the Town Collectors are obliged to collect the same immediately. Office for North Chicago, No. 61 North Clark street. Office for South Chicago, No. 161 Lasalle street. Office for West Chicago, Room No. 3 Yates' Building.

Wendell Phillips.

Wendell Phillips gives his famous lecture on "The Lost Arts" next Tuesday evening, in Farwell Hall. [illegible] our citizens will doubtless crowd the hall to listen to his matchless eloquence.

PERSONAL.

Clara Barton is organizing and managing hospitals in Alsatia.

—Miss Alma Watson, a Boston teacher, went to her home at Williamstown, Vt., last week, and hung herself.

—A Hebrew clothier, of Chatham street, New York, has been imposing himself on San Francisco as the Catholic Bishop of Persia. He raised $70,000.

[illegible]

—The remains of George Peabody were removed a week ago from the tomb in which they were deposited in Harmony Grove Cemetery, Salem, Mass., to a vault in the family lot in the same cemetery, with those of his parents and sisters.

[illegible]

POLITICAL.

[illegible]

WOMEN AND WAR.

How the Franco-Prussian War Was Not Prevented—An American Lady Involved in the Preliminaries—A Page of Secret History.

The Washington Patriot, of Dec. 28, publishes a curious story, which it calls a page of secret history:

[illegible]

Illinois and Missouri.

From the St. Louis Republican, Dec. 29.

The grandeur with which these two great States stand out in the census of 1870 is one of the most interesting features of that census [illegible]

PERILS OF A RESURRECTIONIST.

How Old Cunningham was Captured, and How He Played Sharp on His Captors.

From the Cincinnati Commercial.

It will be remembered that, a short time ago, we gave an account of the modus operandi practiced by body-snatchers in the pursuit of their repulsive avocation, and told how the burying grounds of the City and County Infirmary and of Longview Asylum were depopulated of the dead paupers. We have now to record an incident of Wednesday night, in the history of Cunningham, familiarly called "Old Cunny," in which he was sadly interrupted, while engaged, with two black experts, in elevating a couple of subjects interred in the grave-yard used by the City Infirmary, just in the rear of that institution. It seems that this notorious veteran in the business, accompanied by his two stalwart assistants, started out Wednesday night, on the avenue, in his open spring wagon, the objective point was the burying place of paupers above mentioned. The night was cold, and the air bracing. In order to keep the cold out and the animal heat in, "Cunny" stopped at the Avenue House in Carthage, to wet his whistle, between the hours of 11 and 12. He was also seen at 1 o'clock, when a party of eight persons, divining his movements, was at once formed, who followed him and his assistants to the grave-yard. Here, to the joy of the aged resurrectionist, he discovered two freshly made graves of two paupers, who had been buried the day before. The party in pursuit surrounded the grave-yard, and commenced firing promiscuously at the midnight ghouls, just as they were in the act of raising the corpses from their last resting-place. The colored assistants at once dropped their tools, and escaped through an adjoining woods. Several shots were fired after them, none taking effect. The party then advanced toward "Cunny" and told him to hold up his hands. He was told to hold up his hands in the air, that he had no weapons in his pockets. But he was very obstinate, and refused to hold up both hands, resolutely keeping one of them in his pocket. An athletic fellow named Young instantly brought a loaded rifle to bear upon him, but the cap snapped; another was put on with the same result. This little accident no doubt saved Cunny from becoming food for the dissecting room, and, seeing the determination of his captors to summarily dispose of him, he reluctantly delivered himself up after eliciting a promise of $300 first. He pleaded over a seven-shooter, and begged them, "for God's sake, to spare his life." He was then taken back to the graveyard, where his horse and wagon were standing. It was then ascertained that the bodies had been uncovered, but had not been taken out of the graves. "Old Cunny," with his shovels, picks, and spades, was then lifted into the wagon, and the whole party got in, [illegible] to Carthage. He said he did not expect much, "a load of bodies" to bring back. If he could get $20 a piece for the party he would do it. [illegible] On the return to Carthage, he stopped at the "Six-mile House," the "Black Bear," and another public house, and treated his captors profusely to drinks, costing him $4 or $5. He was then released, and started to the city with an empty wagon. The best joke that has been perpetrated for some time in this [illegible] however, was enacted while Cunny was away from the graveyard, with his captors, at Carthage. The [illegible] who undoubtedly have been trained up in the detestable art under Old Cunny to the point of absolute perfection, returned to the graves, hooked the subjects out, put them in sacks and awaited the return of the evil genius, who not long afterward made his appearance with his wagon, he having thrown his captors off the scent by going back in the direction of the city. After they had quietly disappeared, cautiously returned to the burial ground, and after all the trouble he was determined not to lose the night's work by returning to the city with an empty wagon. It is fair to presume that he made the medical fraternity pay an ample amount of interest on the investment he made in drinks for the Carthage extemporized police. "For ways that are dark, and tricks that are vain," "Old Cunny" is certainly peculiar.

Westward-Bound Freights—Advance in Prices.

From the New York Times, Dec. 28.

The proposed advance in prices per hundred weight on westward-bound freights, agreed upon at the recent general railway convention at Erie, Pa., has just been finally adopted by the following-named roads: The New York Central & Hudson River, New York & Erie, Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, Toledo & Wabash, Pennsylvania Central, Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, Cleveland & Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis, Michigan Central, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis, Atlantic & Great Western, and Chicago, Burlington & Quincy. The new list of rates shows an average advance of 10 per cent over those established in November last. The following is a list of prices from New York to the most important points for first-class goods, which includes dry goods and general merchandise:

	Advanced from cents.		
Buffalo	80	to	90
Dunkirk	90	to	100
Rochester	77	to	85
Cleveland, Ohio	104	to	116
Columbus, Ohio	127	to	144
Cincinnati, Ohio	146	to	[illegible]
Dayton, Ohio	139	to	158
Toledo, Ohio	123	to	139
Austin, Minn	[illegible]	to	[illegible]
St. Paul, Minn	270	to	310
Minneapolis, Minn	270	to	310
Evansville, Ind	181	to	205
Fort Wayne, Ind	138	to	157
Indianapolis	151	to	171
Logansport	150	to	170
New Albany	174	to	197
Bay City, Mich	[illegible]	to	[illegible]
Detroit, Mich	112	to	127
Kalamazoo	[illegible]	to	[illegible]
Port Huron	112	to	127
Cairo, Ill	204	to	231
Chicago, Ill	150	to	180
Quincy, Ill	[illegible]	to	[illegible]
Rockland, Ill	[illegible]	to	[illegible]
Louisville, Ky	175	to	[illegible]
Nashville, Tenn., unchanged			[illegible]
Kansas City, Mo	[illegible]	to	[illegible]
St. Louis, Mo	[illegible]	to	[illegible]
St. Joseph, Mo	[illegible]	to	[illegible]
Toronto, Canada	[illegible]	to	[illegible]
Council Bluffs, Iowa	[illegible]	to	[illegible]
Dubuque, Iowa	[illegible]	to	[illegible]
Sioux City, rate unchanged	[illegible]	to	
Milwaukee, Wis	160	to	180
Madison, Wis	210	to	[illegible]
Lawrence, Kan	[illegible]	to	[illegible]
Leavenworth, Kan	[illegible]	to	[illegible]
Omaha, Neb	[illegible]	to	[illegible]
Kit Carson and Denver City, Col	[illegible]	to	[illegible]

The ticket rates remain unchanged.

Commerce.

Joseph Nimo, Jr., Chief the Tonnage Division of the Treasury Department, has prepared an illustrated chart, graphically representing the foreign commerce of the twenty principal nations of the globe. It gives the total of both imports and exports, together with the relative percentage of each nation's trade to the aggregate for the year 1869, as follows:

Great Britain	$3,577,[illegible]
France	1,414,[illegible]
United States	[illegible]
Hanse Towns	[illegible]
Holland	[illegible]
Italy	[illegible]
Russia	[illegible]
Austria	[illegible]
Belgium	[illegible]
Brazil	[illegible]
Spain	[illegible]
Prussia	[illegible]
Sweden	[illegible]
Chili	[illegible]
Argentine Republic	[illegible]
Portugal	[illegible]
Greece	[illegible]
San Salvador	[illegible]
Guatemala	[illegible]
Costa Rica	[illegible]

From the above it will be seen that the percentage of Great Britain is one-third of the entire amount, France about one-fifth, and the United States one-ninth.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Mrs. Gates and Mrs. James. Mrs. Gates. Good morning, Mrs. James! How well you are looking; far better than when I saw you last.

Mrs. James. Oh yes; I am much better than I have been for a long time, and I am now on my way for more of my favorite medicine—Plantation Bitters. One bottle of it is worth all the doctors in the world. No more doctors for me.

Mrs. Gates. Nearly every one speaks well of Plantation Bitters, and I have a mind to try it myself. The fact is, I have no appetite, strength or energy for anything. Mary and Lizzie are in the same way, and lounge about the house all day long, good for nothing.

Mrs. James. My word for it, Mrs. Gates, just let them try Plantation Bitters moderately three times a day, and you will see a wonderful improvement.

What is More Common or Distressing than a Bilious attack? Who is not familiar with the well known symptoms, Oppression across the Stomach and Chest, Low Spirits, Restlessness, Gloominess of Mind, Weariness, Dull Headache, Dirty, Greasy appearance of the skin, Yellow Tinge of the White of the Eyes, Loss of Appetite, and Costiveness? Few, indeed, of the more ordinary ills of life are more widely prevalent than these Bilious Disorders, and yet they may readily be got rid of by using Dr. Jayne's Sanative Pills, by whose operation the Liver will be rapidly restored to healthy action, the vitiated secretions of the Stomach changed, all Costiveness removed, [illegible]

Cosmopolitan Pearline [illegible]

F. Schleifer & Co. [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

FARWELL HALL—NILSSON.

LAST MATINEE this (Saturday) at 2½ p. m.

NILSSON'S LAST MATINEE!

MAX STRAKOSCH respectfully announces that, prior to departure, [illegible]

CHRISTINA NILSSON

WILL GIVE HER

Last Nilsson Matinee

This Day (SATURDAY), Dec. 31, at 2½, at

FARWELL HALL.

MLLE. CHRISTINA NILSSON will be assisted by CARY, BRIGNOLI, VERGER, VIEUXTEMPS.

MME. EUGENIE DeROODE RICE.

The GRAND ORCHESTRA under direction of MAX MARETZEK.

[illegible]

Steinway's Pianos are used at all the Nilsson Concerts.

CROSBY OPERA HOUSE.

JAMES FISK, JR. .... Lessee

THE GREAT HIT!

TO-DAY AT 2. TO-NIGHT AT 8.

TO-DAY AT 2. TO-NIGHT AT 8.

TO-DAY AT 2. TO-NIGHT AT 8.

THE GRAND PAGEANT,

12 Temptations!

12 Temptations!

12 Temptations!

EXTRA MATINEE ON MONDAY, JAN. 2.

[illegible]

DEARBORN THEATRE.

MANNING'S MINSTRELS.

This New Year's Eve two grand performances. [illegible]

CARRY THE NEWS TO MARY. DOCTOR CURRALL. LET ME BE. SQUIRT FOR A DAY. PATHETIC QUARTETTE. [illegible]

MONDAY, Jan. 2, two grand performances. [illegible] NEW YEAR'S CALLS.

AIKEN'S MUSEUM.

FRANK E. AIKEN .... Proprietor and Manager

This Saturday, Dec. 31, at Grand Matinee at 2½ P.M.

BIRTH!

To conclude with TWO PUDDIFOOTS.

[illegible]

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE.

89 South Clark-st., opposite Court House.

R. M. HOOLEY .... Proprietor

Business and Stage Director .... Mr. Chas. White

Postponement of the Grand Inauguration of Hooley's Opera House.

[illegible]

ALLEN'S GLOBE THEATRE.

D. R. ALLEN & Co. .... Proprietors

Another Glorious Piece, with New Scenery and Appointments.

BLOW FOR BLOW.

Charley Spraggs, - - John Dillon

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

J. K. EMMET

In Charles Gayler's successful drama of

FRITZ,

Our Cousin German.

SONGS, DANCES, SOLOS, ETC.

Every evening and Saturday matinee.

Monday, January 2, special New Year's matinee.

HON. J. M. ASHLEY,

[illegible]

FARWELL HALL.

Hon. Wendell Phillips,

Tuesday Evening, Jan. 3.

"THE LOST ARTS."

Admission, 50 cents. Reserved seats, 25 cents extra. [illegible]

DYHRENFURTH COLLEGES.

The CLASSICAL SCHOOL for boys and the YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY reopen, after vacation, on the 3d of January. The Business College open day and evening. Office, 114 and 116 Randolph-st.

AUCTION SALES.

By W. A. BUTTERS & CO.

AT 534 STATE-ST.

MORTGAGE SALE.

Household Goods, &c.,

AT AUCTION.

On SATURDAY, Dec. 31, at 10 o'clock, at dwelling 534 State-st., by Butters [illegible]

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO. Auctioneers.

REAL ESTATE

AT AUCTION.

LOT AND BUILDINGS

NO 180 WEST CHICAGO-AV.,

AT AUCTION.

Saturday, Dec. 31, at 2 O'clock p. m.

ON THE PREMISES.

[illegible]

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

22, 24, and 26 Randolph-st.

Balance of Bankrupt Stock of elegant Furniture, Chamber, Parlor, Library, Dining and Kitchen Furniture, Carpets, Cutlery, Plated Ware, Mattresses, Comforters, Cook and Base Burner Stoves, &c.

On Saturday, Dec. 31, at 9:30 o'clock.

By W. B. LANGLEY.

[illegible]

CITY REAL ESTATE.

[illegible]

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

[illegible]

BOARD WANTED.

[illegible]

HELP WANTED—MALE.

[illegible]

HELP WANTED—FEMALE.

[illegible]

AGENTS WANTED.

[illegible]

BOARDING AND LODGING.

[illegible]

WANTED TO RENT.

[illegible]

PARTNERS WANTED.

[illegible]

MACHINERY.

[illegible]

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED.

[illegible]

BUSINESS CHANCES.

[illegible]

TO RENT—HOUSES.

[illegible]

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES.

[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

[illegible]

FOR SALE.

[illegible]

FINANCIAL.

[illegible]

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

[illegible]

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

[illegible]

LOST AND FOUND.

[illegible]